FIFTEENTH REPORT

STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (1995-96)

(TENTH LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT — DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (1995-96)

Presented to Lok Sabha on.....

Laid in Rajya Sabha on.....

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

May, 1995/Vaisakha, 1917 (Saka)

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COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN & RURAL DEVELOPMENT (1995-96)

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3.	Shri G.R. Juneja	—	*Deputy Secretary*
4.	Shri C.S. Joon	—	*Assistant Director*

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Urban and Rural Development (1995-96) having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Fifteenth Report on the Demands for Grants (1995-96) of the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment.

2. Demands for Grants have been examined by the Committee under Rule 331E(1)(a) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. Demands for Grants pertaining to Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment for the year 1995-96 were laid on the table of the House on 29th March, 1995.

3. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sittings held on 23rd and 26th April, 1995.

NEW DELHI;
May, 1995
Vaisakha, 1917 (Saka)

PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE,
Chairman,
Standing Committee
on Urban and Rural Development.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

1.1 The process of industrialisation and urbanisation has been a rapid process in India since Independence. Due to several factors, there has been a manifold increase in urban population. The growth of infrastructure in urban areas is getting outstripped by the population growth. All the major cities are no longer in a position to sustain any further growth of population since it has exceeded their carrying capacities.

1.2 Quality of life has deteriorated immensely because of increasing problems caused by the proliferation of slums, illegal encroachment of public places, roads etc., and dramatic growth of vehicular traffic overloading and choking the roads, polluting the air with toxic emissions, prices and rents of land and houses have shot up too high. Schemes/Programmes at present in force are proving to be less effective in solving the problems of urban poverty, deficient availability of water, sanitation and housing and basic services to the bulk of population.

1.3 Since these problems will go on compounding with the increasing emphasis on industrialisation, need of the hour is not only to have more financial resources but also to fix up priorities of urban development in the right direction.

1.4 The Committee have been informed that in the area of Urban Development, the 8th Plan proposals were framed keeping in view the experience gained during the 7th Plan and two Annual Plans and also the emerging issues and perspectives mentioned in the Report of National Commission on Urbanisation, 1988. The plan proposals were aimed at (i) more effective implementation of the strategies adopted during the 7th Plan, (ii) formulation of new strategies to deal with issue of urbanisation, (iii) programmes for urban poor in small and medium towns to be made more comprehensive and efficient in content and manner of implementation and (iv) resource mobilisation and strengthening of institutions.

1.5 On the Housing side, the plan proposals were finalised in line with the National Housing Policy which is a statement of long-term objective. The core strategy consists of creating an enabling environment for housing activity by eliminating various constraints and providing direct assistance to the specially disadvantaged groups.

1.6 The schemes on the Water Supply and Sanitation were visualised for extending safe drinking water supply facilities to the remaining urban population,

to achieve the goal of 100% coverage of population by the turn of the century, providing a special thrust to drinking water supply in small towns with population upto 20,000 converting dry latrines into low cost sanitary latrines covering the outskirts and fringe areas of big cities with low cost sanitation facilities, evolving and executing financially viable sewerage schemes in big cities. State capitals, important pilgrims/tourist centres with cost recovery from beneficiaries to create waste treatment facilities, taking steps to evolve and create a scientific and effective mechanism for collection, transportation and disposal of solid waste in major metropolitan cities and converting as much of the bio-degradable materials as possible into organic manures.

1.7 The Plan provision for CPWD included allocations for meeting Revenue expenditure on CPWD Training Institute and North-Eastern Zone on the capital side. CPWD executes the works relating to construction of General Pool Accommodation. The total shortage of residential and non-residential accommodation at the beginning of the 8th Plan was of the order of 2.33 lakhs number of units and 4.00 lakhs sqm. of plinth area. This figure continues to increase year by year due to several factors. The objective has, therefore, been to construct as many residential units and to make available as much of office space as is possible.

1.8 The provision in the Demand No. 82 relating to stationery and printing is for modernisation of the Government of India Presses, particularly, the Government of India Press, Ring Road, New Delhi.

1.9 It has been stated by the Ministry that the Budget Estimates which has been presented before the Parliament for the year 1995-96 is Rs. 1464.01 crores (Annexure-I) which included both plan and non-plan estimates. The non-plan estimates come to Rs. 1114.71 crores as against the last year's revised estimates of Rs. 1164.62 crores. On the revenue side under the non-plan estimates, the grant is Rs. 771.80 crores and on the capital side, it is Rs. 342.90 crores. The Budget Estimates of Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment constitute 0.70% of the total Union Budget Estimates.

Demands for Grants for the year 1995-96 envisage the allocations (voted) under different demand Nos. *i.e.* 80, 81 and 82 which are as follows:

(in crores)

	Revenue	Capital
Demand No. 80 (Urban Development & Housing)	Rs. 514.64	Rs. 197.60
Demand No. 81 (Public Works)	Rs. 362.76	Rs. 195.11
Demand No. 82 (Stationery & Printing)	Rs. 141.09	Rs. 005.50
Total	Rs. 1018.49	Rs. 398.21

1.10 Demands for Grants for the year 1995-96 of Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment are analysed in the succeeding paras under different heads alongwith the observations/recommendations of the Committee.

CHAPTER II

URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMMES

Major Head '3475'

2.1 The Committee have been informed that according to officially released figures, the number of urban poor in India stood at 41.7 million in 1987-88, accounting for 20% of the total urban population. However, according to Lakdawala Committee estimates, about 86 million persons in urban India as against a total of 217 million lived below the poverty line in 1991. The Committee estimates show that while the number of poor decreased by 68 million in rural areas, whereas in urban areas it increased by 23 million between 1973-74 and 1987-88. In 1987-88, for the first time the percentage of urban poor (40.1%) surpassed that of rural poor (39.3%) in the country. Further, the Report of the National Commission on Urbanisation had recommended that the amelioration of urban poverty should be accorded the same priority as given to rural poverty and suggested universal coverage of all the poor with convergence of services. Since both the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment had adopted a figure of urban poor at 20% of the total urban population, in view of the Lakdawala Committee Report placing the number of urban poor at 40% and the recommendation of the National Commission on Urbanisation, there was an urgent need to relook at the policies and programmes for the urban poor. The reorganisation of the Ministry has been effected with a view to provide for sharper focus on formulation of policies and strategies for sustained attack on urban poverty.

2.2 Currently there is a four pronged strategy for urban poverty eradication comprising of:

(a) Employment creation for low income communities through promotion of micro enterprises and public works;

(b) Housing and Shelter Upgradation;

(c) Social development planning with special focus on the development of children and women; and

(d) Environmental upgradation of slums.

2.3 Based on this strategy, the Ministry of Urban Development have launched programmes, namely, Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY), Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP) and Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS).

2.4 The Committee, have been informed that recognising the seriousness and complexity of urban poverty problems, Prime Minister's Urban Poverty Eradication package (PM's IUPEP) Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme, a new centrally sponsored scheme, was launched from 15th August, 1994. The new strategy is to put the community structures in the centre with direct participation and control of the various target groups who are to be benefited from this programme. For this purpose already tested UBSP model of community Organisation will be utilised.

2.5 Budgetary Provision for Urban Poverty alleviation programmes during the last four years is as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

Name of the scheme	8th Plan outlay	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96
		BE	Actual	BE	Actual	BE	Actual Feb. 1995	BE
UBSP*	100.00	13.00	12.53	18.00	20.00	18.00	6.59	18.00
NRY**	227.00	71.00	71.00	74.97	75.00	70.00	51.64	71.00
P.M.'s integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programmes for small towns							100.00 (Anticipated Expenditure)	100.00

*Urban Basic Services for Poor.
**Nehru Rozgar Yojana

2.6 It has been observed by the Committee that the recent reorganisation of the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment has mainly been effected in order to provide for sharper focus on formulation of policies and strategies of sustained attack on urban poverty. The Committee are of the opinion that despite launching of so many schemes to eradicate urban poverty, the performance seems to be quite far from expectations. The Committee are very perturbed to note that the recent reorganisation of the Ministry has been done without evaluating and modifying the present policies. The Committee feel that all urban poverty alleviation programmes are intended to uplift the urban poor from poverty line. Keeping in mind the lack of proper planning, co-ordination and the problem of resource crunch, the Committee would like the Ministry to explore the possibilities of integrating all these schemes/programmes into a single cohesive developmental programme.

2.7 In so far as the financial allocation and expenditure pertaining to UBSP is concerned, it has been observed that during the year 1994-95, there is a wide gap between the budget estimate and actual expenditure upto (Feb. 1995). The Committee fail to understand the rationale behind the same keeping in mind the plight of urban poor. The Committee, therefore, would like to be apprised of the steps taken in this regard.

CHAPTER III

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(i) Urban Development and Planning

Major Head 2217
Sub-Heads-D. 4(1)(1)
D. 4(4) (2)
D. 4(3) (1)

3.1 It has been observed by the Committee that more than one organisation are performing more or less the same functions or interlinked functions in so far as Urban Planning is concerned.

For example:—

(i) Town & Country Planning Organisation; The Town & Country Planning Organisation (TCPO) is the apex technical advisory body on matters relating to urban and regional planning, research, monitoring and evaluation of Central Government schemes and Urban development policies;

(ii) It has been noticed that a separate provision has been made for research in Urban and Regional Planning and Urban Mapping;

(iii) Besides, the National Institute of Urban Affairs set up in 1976, carries research in Urban Development and administration and collects, processes, stores and disseminates information regarding Urban local bodies with regard to their functioning, management, finance, development programmes and personal training, etc.

3.2 Every year, the budgetary provisions are made separately under the above mentioned Heads. The Committee feel that since all these organisations/ institutions mentioned above are engaged in a similar nature of work, which facilitates Urban Planning and formulation of various schemes and policies for the urban areas there is a need to merge all these mechanisms under the auspices of one organisation in order to avoid wasteful expenditure and to have better co-ordination and formulation of programmes and policies.

3.3 Moreover, Urban development is lacking in proper planning and prioritisation which is significant in view of new initiatives taken by the Government. Therefore, the Committee would like the Ministry of Urban

Affairs and Employment to pay due attention to this aspect and if required, more budgetary allocation may be provided to achieve the said objectives.

(ii) Slums

3.4 It has been stated by the Ministry that the current policy of the Government is to go in for environmental improvement and *in situ* development of slums rather than clearance and relocation. Relocation of slums will be resorted to only in rare cases where the land is required in public interest. It is also the policy of the Ministry to provide basic physical amenities as well as social inputs for the urban slums.

3.5 When asked about what solution do the Ministry have as regards the increasing encroachment of public lands by slum dwellers, the Ministry have given the reference of the present policy being followed as mentioned in the preceding para.

3.6 Regarding the legally viable permanent solution to the problem of increasing migration of rural population to urban areas, it has been stated by the Ministry that the policy of the Ministry is to develop small and medium towns so that they can absorb the first flush of migration without over burdening the large towns. In this regard, the Ministry is implementing the Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) and also plans to launch a new programme for class II towns of the country. The main strategy is to identify small and medium intermediate towns and develop them as growth centres so that population migration to bigger towns and cities is arrested.

3.7 It has been observed by the Committee that the expenditure incurred for slum development has been increasing manifold over the years. The Committee are very perturbed to note that the Ministry do not have any policy for earmarking certain areas for slum dwellers, which has resulted into the increasing problems of encroachment of public lands and caused serious environmental problems. The Committee feel that the current policy of the government for environmental improvement and *in situ* development of slums is not going to solve the problem of encroachment of illegal public land. The Committee would like to recommend that steps should be taken to earmark certain portion of land in each city for slum dwellers. The Committee would also like to be apprised to the steps taken in this regard.

3.8 The Committee hardly need emphasise that growing number of slums have resulted in innumerable socio-economic problems, especially, in those cities which are commercially important to national economy. It has also given birth to shortage of land, infrastructure, basic services, illegal encroachment of land, law and order problem and environmental problems etc. The Committee are of the view that the problem of slums require a fresh look and a change in the basic strategy. The Committee would like the

Ministry to explore the possibilities to have a legally viable solution in order to curb migration and occupied by slum dwellers should be reallocated so that such land could be utilized more effectively.

(iii) Urban Transport

Major Head "2217"

Sub-Head-D.4(1) (2)

3.9 The Committee have been informed that till 1986, rail-based Mass Transit and road-based Mass Transit Systems were being looked after by the Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Surface Transport respectively. In 1986, it was transferred to the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment to take responsibility of the planning and coordination of Urban Transport in the country. However, the construction, operation and management of these systems, continue to be under the Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Surface Transport respectively. The Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment has initiated works on the development of an institutional framework for the planning, funding, coordination and management of different modes of public transport in metropolitan/large cities.

3.10 As the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment does not have any expertise in matters of mass urban transit and even for planning and coordination works, so they (Ministry) have to depend largely upon outside expert agencies and to some extent on Ministries of Railways and Surface Transport. The main physical bottlenecks for the provision of intra-urban transport systems are: land acquisition, rehabilitation of affected persons, multiplicity of various authorities with regard to the land use control, regulation and modes of public and private transport etc.

3.11 Budgetary provisions for Urban Transport during the last four years, for the Ministry of Urban Development is given as follows:—

(Rs. in crores)

8th Plan	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96
allocation	B/E	Actual	B/E	Actual	BE/RE	Actual	B.E.
4.60	1.00	0.60	8.00	7.81	22.00 22.00	0.35	9.00

3.12 The Committee have noticed that the 8th Plan allocation for the purpose of Urban Transport under the Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment is only Rs. 4.60 crores, while the allocation made during the last four years has exceeded that level by reaching to the point of Rs. 40 crores. First of all, the Committee would like to be apprised of the reasons for the same and also the reasons for the wide gap between the estimated allocation and the actual expenditure over the years. The Committee would also like to know the details about the projects undertaken and progress made so far under the Head Urban Transport.

(iv) Megacity Scheme

3.13 Massive migration from rural areas and smaller towns all over the country to mega/metro cities has resulted into manifold problems such as water supply, sewerage, drainage, sanitation, transport, solid waste management, slums and illegal encroachment of lands etc. To overcome these problems, a Centrally-Sponsored Scheme of Infrastructure Development in Megacities started in 1993-94 as a result of joint exercise between the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Urban Development.

3.14 The main features of the scheme are as delineated below:—

(a) It would be applicable to Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore and Hyderabad.

(b) It would be administered through the Ministry of Urban Development and funds would be channelised through a special institution at the State level.

(c) The sharing between Central Govt. and State Govt. would be 25 per cent: 25 per cent and the balance 50 per cent is to be met from institutions or capital market.

(d) The institution would provide project related finance for Urban infrastructure including water supply sewerage, drainage, sanitation, city transport, land development, slum improvement, solid waste management etc.

3.15 The scheme would be implemented during Eighth & Ninth Five Year Plans. The 8th Plan outlay is Rs. 700 crores for this scheme (Bombay-200, Calcutta-200, Madras-100, Hyderabad-100 and Bangalore-100). During 1993-94, an amount of Rs. 70 crores released by the Planning Commission as Central assistance was treated as Central Government's share for this scheme and was included in the Budget of the Ministry of Urban Development. In addition, an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs (Rs. 10 lakhs each for 5 cities) was released for undertaking preliminary studies, project preparation exercises etc. During 1994-95, a Budget provision of Rs. 75 crores is available. The budget provision for 1995-96 is Rs. 84 crores.

3.16 It has been noticed by the Committee that Megacity Scheme cover problems pertaining to Metro cities such as Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad except Delhi. But the basic problems faced by Delhi are similar to the problems of the above mentioned cities. Moreover, the National Commission on Urbanization in its report had also recommended to declare Delhi alongwith Calcutta, Bombay and Madras as national cities. Keeping in mind the contribution of Delhi to planned economic development as well as the emerging manifold problems faced by this capital city, the Committee would like the Ministry to incorporate Delhi in the Magacity Scheme. Keeping in mind the future growth of population and process of urbanisation in big cities, the Committee would also like the Ministry to formulate perspective plan to curb migration as well as for the overall development of other adjoining areas of megacities.

CHAPTER IV

HOUSING

(i) Social Housing Schemes

Major Heads 2216, 4216, 6216

4.1 The Union Government is responsible for the formulation of policy and for effective implementation of the Social Housing Schemes, particularly for the weaker sections of the society. In the National Housing policy since endorsed by both Houses of Parliament in August, 1994, housing has been recognised as a major economic activity leading to satisfaction of a basic human need for shelter and a major instrument for alleviation of poverty and employment generation. State intervention is necessary to meet the housing requirements of a majority of poor and vulnerable sections as well as to create an enabling environment for accomplishing the goal of 'shelter for all' on a self sustained basis in line with the National Housing Policy. The core strategy of 8th Plan consists of creating an enabling environment for housing activity, viewed as an important component of the national economy by eliminating various constraints and providing direct assistance to the specially disadvantaged groups including SC/ST, physically handicapped, widows and single women.

4.2 The following Social Housing Schemes are being implemented in the State Sector with State Plan provision and loan assistance from HUDCO and other financial institutions:

(i) Housing Scheme for EWS.

(ii) Housing Scheme for LIG.

(iii) Housing Scheme for MIG.

(iv) Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees.

4.3 HUDCO is carrying out housing programmes for EWS and LIG in a big way. As per Government directive, it is required to provide 55% of its loanable funds for EWS and LIG. Keeping in view the priority needs of EWS and LIG and the continued need to provide affordable housing to the vulnerable sections HUDCO needs to be supported by providing greater equity support and access to low cost funds which include public sector bonds and debentures. The IEBR allocation of HUDCO, therefore, needs to be stepped upto Rs. 1600 crores during the entire plan period, out of which Rs. 870 crores have already been utilised/

committed till 31.3.95. The projections for IEBR support during 1995-96, therefore is of the tune of Rs. 440 crores i.e. Rs. 400 crores by way of taxable and tax free bonds and Rs. 40 crores by ways of Government guaranteed debentures.

4.4 Budgetary provision for equity for housing during the last four years is as follows:

Rs. in crores

8th Plan	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96
Allocation	BE	Actual	BE	Actual	BE	Actual	BE
140.00	20.00	45.00	20.00	20.00	14.00	12.00	15.00

4.5 When asked about the priority given to social housing schemes during the eighth Five Year Plan, the Ministry have stated that although the 8th Five Year Plan has viewed the housing sector as an important component of national economy, urban housing has not got high priority in the planning process.

4.6 The Ministry have further stated that due to overall resources crunch in the Government, equity support to HUDCO has been marginally reduced in 1994-95 and 1995-96 from the level of 1993-94. While equity support to HUDCO has been reduced, HUDCO has been advised to rely on the market borrowing for mobilising its resources.

4.7 The Committee are of the opinion that the increasing reliance on market borrowing for mobilising the resources will adversely affect the beneficiaries under the social housing schemes, who will be required to pay the cost of market borrowings in terms of increased rate of interest which HUDCO is likely to revise upwards. Keeping in mind the core strategy of 8th Five Year Plan in line with the National Housing Policy of creating an enabling environment for housing activity by eliminating various constraints and providing direct assistance to the vulnerable sections of society, the Committee would like to recommend that HUDCO is required to be supported by providing greater equity support and access to low cost fund for the purpose of social housing schemes.

(ii) General Pool Accommodation

Major Head "2216"

Sub-Head C. 1(1)

4.9 There is a considerable shortage of general pool accommodation in most of the cities, where Central Government employees are posted. When asked about the details of the number of Central Government employees in all categories existing and the shortage of the accommodation, the Ministry in a written reply stated that it is estimated that there are about 43 lakh Government servants in various Ministries/Departments. Out of these about 17 lakhs are in Railways, 7 lakhs in

P&T and the remaining 19 lakhs constitute the Government servants working in offices across the country (source: data from the 5th Pay Commission).

4.10 The Ministry have further stated that the Directorate of Estates has General pool accommodation at New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and also in another 19 locations in other parts of the country. While no exercise has been made to call applications from all eligible Government servants, an estimate has been prepared about the number of Government employees who ask for General Pool accommodation at the 23 stations. It is estimated that the requirement of General Pool accommodation for giving 70% satisfaction in New Delhi and 50% in other towns, 2.9 lakh units would be required against which the Central Government at present have about 1 lakh units. Thus an additional requirement of about 1.9 lakh units is needed to meet the demand as indicated above.

4.11 When asked about the total number of employees allotted Government accommodation and the number of employees who require Government accommodation during the 8th Five Year Plan, the Ministry came out with the following data:

Type	No. of persons awaiting as on 31.12.94	Number of persons occupying Govt. Accomm. as on 3.12.94
I	5268	16488
II	8685	23204
III	8386	16100
IV	3135	5001
IV (SPL.)	581	372
V	1681	1848
VI	294	526
VII	122	198
VIII	085	118

4.12 As regards the reasons for not fulfilling the requirement under General Pool Accommodation keeping in view the increasing trend in the number of Government employees under all categories, the Ministry are of the opinion that particularly in view of the fact that there are budgetary constraints in getting substantial funds for this activity, CPWD in their 20 years perspective plan has estimated that to meet the demand of 70% satisfaction in the Capital and 50% satisfaction in other cities they would need funds to the tune of Rs. 2,000 crores spread over the next four Five Year Plans.

4.13 Pertaining to the allocation of fund for 1995-96 for the purpose of general pool accommodation, it has been stated by the Ministry that the amount allocated under the General Pool accommodation is Rs. 40 crores for 1995-96. Since this amount is not sufficient, Government is considering to augment this by using land as a resource. The proceeds from the sale of land, instead of depositing with the Government of India, could be utilised for construction of General Pool Accommodation through various agencies.

4.14 It has been observed by the Committee that due to shortage in housing stock with the Directorate of Estate applications have been called from the eligible Government employees on a restricted basis i.e. only to those employees who have completed, at least 9 to 22 years of services for Type I to Type IV. The Committee fail to understand the rationale behind the eligibility criterion for getting Government accommodation as it require 9 to 22 years of Government services which is a cause of dissatisfaction among the employees. Therefore, the Committee would like the Ministry to make changes in the criterion by taking into account the social and economic position of the employees; not the years of services while making allotment of Government accommodation.

4.15 Keeping in mind the acute shortage of residential accommodation for Government employees in all categories of entitlement, the Committee strongly recommend that judicious increase in allocation should be made in the budgetary provision to ensure to increase in the satisfaction level. Simultaneously, the Committee would also like to recommend that there should be a time bound programme/scheme to achieve the target in order to avoid rising cost of land, building materials and labour expenditure. Moreover, the Committee desire that the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment should also draw an alternative scheme by providing ways and means to lessen the burden on General Pool Accommodation. The Committee would like to be apprised of the same.

CHAPTER V

LIBERATION OF SCAVENGERS

5.1 The Centrally sponsored scheme for liberation of scavengers started from 1980-81 initially through the Ministry of Home Affairs and later on through the Ministry of Welfare. From 1989-90 it came to be operated through the Ministry of Urban Development. The main objective of the scheme is to convert the existing dry latrines into low cost pour flush latrines and providing alternate employment to the unemployed scavengers. So far as low cost sanitation is concerned it is one of the objectives of 8th Plan to convert all dry latrines to low cost sanitary latrines and liberation of scavengers. The 8th Five Year Plan provision for the low cost sanitation programme is Rs. 150 crores. The year-wise financial allocation and expenditure since 1992-93 are as follows:—

	Allocation	Expenditure
1992-93	20.00	21.62
1993-94	26.00	26.00
1994-95	26.00	25.00
1995-96	27.80	—

5.2 When asked about the total number of manual scavengers existing at present throughout the country, total number of towns affected by this practice, numbers of States/Towns freed from such practice, the Ministry have stated in a written reply that there are 4 lakh scavengers and 72.1 lakh dry latrines in urban areas as per an estimate by a Committee constituted by the Planning Commission and the practice continues in 2587 towns all over the country. So far as Karnataka, Kerala, Gujarat and Tripura have been freed from the practice. In addition, 410 towns have been declared scavengers free in different States.

5.3 As per the information furnished by the Ministry out of 4 lakhs scavengers, only 10,227 have been liberated so far. The objective of the scheme is not only to liberate the manual scavengers, but also to provide alternate employment to the unemployed scavengers on 50:50 sharing basis between the Centre and the States. Answering to a querry pertaining to the number of manual scavengers getting employment under Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme the Ministry stated that one of the objectives of the scheme is also to rehabilitate the liberated scavengers and this component is administered by and implemented under the guidance of the Ministry of Welfare. Though the members of scavengers family are eligible to get employment benefits under the Urban Poverty Alleviation Progammes, while

implementing these employment programmes the information regarding whether any scavengers are getting benefit under the programme is not separately maintained nor monitored by this Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment.

5.4 The Committee are very perturbed to note that the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment are neither maintaining any information nor monitoring this scheme. Therefore, the Committee strongly desire the Ministry to provide monitoring mechanism for its effective implementation.

5.5 It has also been observed by the Committee that though it is one of the prime objective of the 8th Five Year Plan to convert all dry latrines into low cost sanitary latrines and to liberate all manual scavengers, the Ministry could achieve a very low percentage i.e. 10,227 (No. of scavengers liberated) even after passing of three years of this plan period. Therefore, the Committee would like the Ministry to take sincere efforts to achieve the set targets within the 8th Five Year Plan period.

CHAPTER VI

CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Major Head "2059"

"4059"

6.1 The organization provides integrated construction management services from project concept to completion stage and undertakes the planning, designing and execution of almost all types of civil construction and maintenance works including development of townships and buildings highway projects throughout the country and abroad. It also provides consultancy service.

6.2 It has been stated in the Annual Report of the Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment that during 1993-94, the workload of Rs. 1130 crores was achieved against a target of Rs. 1050 crores. The targetted workload for 1994-95 is Rs. 1200 crores, as detailed below:—

I	Construction		
	(a)	Residential	115.21 crores
	(b)	Non-residential	162.81 crores
	(c)	Deposit Works & Projects	657.00 crores
II	Maintenance		
	(a)	Residential	186.50 crores
	(b)	Non-residential	59.70 crores

6.3 These figures are excluding workload of National Capital Territory of Delhi zones.

Achievements

6.4 During the year 1993-94, 2575 residential units and 50597 sq.m. non-residential accommodation has been completed against a target of 2457 residential units and 45382 sq.m. non-residential accommodation, respectively. The targets for 1994-95 under residential units are 1000 numbers and non-residential accommodation 44.360 sq.m.

6.5 While furnishing the information regarding the reasons for increase in budgetary allocation, both in plan and non-plan, it has been stated by the Ministry that Wages of workers have been continuously rising for the last couple of years

with the result that this portion eats away approximately 65-70 per cent of the amount available within the yardstick limits. Out of the balance, 8-10 per cent approx. is taken away for the procurement of material for the day to day maintenance by the departmental labour employed. This leaves a very meagre amount of only about 20-25 per cent for actual annual repairs like while washing, distempering, painting etc. against the normal requirement of 60-70 per cent.

6.6 As regards the details about the allocation for administrative purpose, scheme purpose and for research and development purpose, the Ministry have furnished the following statistics-

Demand No. 81—Public Works

	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Administrative Organisational including assistance to local bodies/ NGOs/ Specialised Agencies	72450	1103150	94290	1436100	155660	1870499	196707	2161842
Scheme programmes as such	421050	2074950	667610	2300100	542560	2219801	735793	2488258
Research and Development	1000	-	1000	-	6880	-	5700	-
Total	494500	3178100	762900	3736200	705100	4090300	938200	4650100

6.7 It has been observed by the Committee that the proportion shown by the Ministry as regards the wages of workers to be paid, material cost and percentage of amount left for actual annual repairs, does not seem to be convincing. The Committee feel dissatisfied in so far as the disproportionate allocation of money made for wages of workers (60-70%) material cost (8-10%) actual annual repairs (20-25%) is concerned. Further, the Committee have failed to understand the rationale behind the distinction made between the amount allocated for material cost (8-10%) and annual repairs (20-25%).

6.8 It has been observed by the Committee that there has been marked increase in the non-plan expenditure under the demand number 81 related to public works since 1992-93. It has also been noticed that the amount allocated for plan expenditure and non-plan expenditure is highly disproportionate and the inclination is towards non-plan expenditure. The Committee would like the Ministry to contain the non-plan expenditure in connection with Demand No. 81 and follow the austerity measure in order to cope with the problem of resource crunch.

CHAPTER VII

LAND AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

Major Head "2059"

Sub-Head A.3(4)(1)

7.1 Land & Development Office is a Subordinate Office of the Ministry of Urban Development and is responsible for administration of about 60,000 leases of the Central Government in Delhi. Out of which, 3147 are Perpetual Leases of Nazul land and the remaining are Rehabilitation leases transferred from the Department of Rehabilitation since 1962 onwards. The Land & Development Officer is also the Competent Authority under the Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act, 1976 for sections 26 and 27. In addition to above, the following items of work are also being handled by the Land & Development Office:

(1) Allotment of land to various Government/Semi-Government Departments and institutions of different categories under the directions of the Ministry.

(2) Auction of vacant land/built up properties under its charge under the directions of the Ministry.

(3) Removal of squatters on Government land and recovery of damages from them, under Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupation) Act, 1971 in respect of lands under their control.

(4) Conversion of lease hold residential properties under the control of this office into freehold.

7.2 When asked about the details of public and under unauthorised occupation it has been stated by the Ministry that as far as the land under the control of Land and Development Office is concerned, the area under unauthorised encroachment is as under:

(i)	Land transferred to DDA for care and maintenance	1587 acres
(ii)	Land with L&DO	244 acres
	Total	1831 acres

7.3 It has further been stated by the Ministry that since August, 1992 till date, 13 sites measuring 2.8 acres have been recovered from illegal occupants the

remaining land is still under encroachment. In some cases, the matter is pending before courts. In many cases the squatters/encroachers are entitled to resettlement benefits as per the policy of the Government, which involves huge amounts running into crores. Whenever such land is allotted to various agencies, the amount involved on account of resettlement benefit to the eligible squatters is borne by the allottee institutions/Departments. This office is also not well equipped to remove the encroachments for want of demolition squad and has to seek the assistance from DDA/MCD/NDMC which in most of the cases is not readily forthcoming.

7.4 When asked about the number of personnels engaged for the purpose of vigilance in Land & Development Office, the Committee have been informed by the Ministry that the following staff looks after the work pertaining to administration of land which includes inspection of properties, preparation of survey plans, calculation of rates for damage/misuse charges, etc.:

Engineer Officer	1
Asstt. Engineers	3
Overseers	15
Surveyors	8

7.5 The Committee are of the opinion that land plays a very pivotal role in the matters of urban affairs and employment. The Committee are very much disappointed to note that the Ministry of Urban Affairs & Employment do not have any Urban Land use Policy. In order to have a balanced urban development, the Committee find it necessary to recommend that the Ministry must evolve an urban land policy which should include the issues *e.g.* acquisition of large chunk of land in advance for the purpose of various schemes/programmes, distribution of lands in a fair manner, regulation of price and cost of land, control and regulation of unauthorised encroachment of public land, etc. The Committee would like the Ministry to evolve a centralised system for collection of data regarding urban land. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken in this regard.

7.6 The Committee feel that effective steps are required to be taken in order to strengthen land management and its control so as to curb illegal encroachment of public lands. Once the land is taken for public purpose, it should be released for various schemes/programmes without any delay and minimum time period should be fixed for this purpose. It will certainly facilitate to curb administrative expenditure involved in land management and cost escalation incurred by delaying the release of land. It will further enable the Ministry to implement various programmes and schemes well in time.

7.7 It has been observed by the Committee that Land & Development Office is not well equipped with staff to remove the illegal encroachments.

Moreover, the assistance from other concerned authorities is not readily forthcoming in most of the cases, whenever a request is made. Therefore, the Committee would like to recommend the Ministry to ensure that the Land & Development Office and its works do not suffer because of inadequate personnel and technical inputs.

CHAPTER VIII

STATIONERY, PRINTING & PUBLICATION

Major Head "2058"

"2202"

"4058"

8.1 The main objectives of Stationery, Printing and Publication is to provide items of stationery stores for use of the Central Government offices all over the country and printing works of the (i) Parliament, (ii) Ministries and Departments of Government of India, (iii) Standard Forms and certain school books and creating awareness about various National Programmes and Policies through Government publications on various themes subjects having relevance to National Priorities including Social, Scientific, Economic, Political and Legal aspect etc. The budgetary provision under Demand No. 81 during the preceding two years is as below:

(Rupees in thousand)

Budget Estimates 1994-95			Revised Estimates 1994-95			Budget Estimates 1995-96		
Plan	N. Plan	Total	Plan	N. Plan	Total	Plan	N. Plan	Total
30000	1373700	1403700	3000	1402700	1432700	25000	1440900	1465900

8.2 In a written reply furnished to the Committee pertaining to the total requirement of printing and stationery for various Departments and Ministries and the amount allocated and spent during the last 4 years the Ministry have stated as follows:

Amount Allocated and Spent

(In Thousands Rupees)

Sl. No.		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93		1993-94	
		Budgeted	Actual utilised	Budgeted	Actual utilised	Budgeted	Actual utilised	Budgeted	Actual utilised
1.	Directorate of Printing	820640	711132	907300	798051	1022200	960518	1112900	893963
2.	Stationery Office	59860	35515	61000	38878	153200	125160	166600	126933
3.	Controller of Publication	31500	33246	36400	35008	39100	38315	43100	40379
	Total	912000	779893	1004700	871937	1214500	1123993	1322600	1061275
Impressions printed (in crores)		84.83		93.39		87.02		88.78	

8.3 The above mentioned table clearly indicate that a large chunk of money have been spent under this head though this is not at all directly related to the programmes for urban development. Pertaining to the justification of existence of the office of the Directorate of Printing and Stationery under this Ministry it has been stated that all the Government of India presses are historically under the control of Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment even though functionally there is no specific reasons for the same.

8.4 The Committee are very perturbed to note that so far as printing work is concerned, the equipments used for it are obsolete and the quality of papers and printed materials is very poor. Due to lack of printing capacity or suitable equipments in Government of India Presses, most of the printing jobs are entrusted to private printers as a result of which the expenditure made thereon increases substantially. The Committee would like to emphasise the adoption of new printing technology and appropriate retraining programme for improving the quality of work as well as to bring economy in expenditure incurred thereon.

8.5 The Committee are of the opinion that the functions of the office of the Directorate of Printing, Stationery and Publication are not the direct concerns of the Ministry of Urban Development. The Committee would like the Minstry to explore the possibilities to take-up the issue with appropriate authority to hand it over to a separate Department or the Cabinet Secretariat. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken in this regard.

CHAPTER IX

CONCLUSION

9.1 No one can deny the significant role being played by urbanisation in the field of Indian economy. Any assessment of this trend would remain incomplete if this is not seen from the point of view of socio-economic justice. The process of industrialisation and urbanisation must go hand in hand with development of social sectors, human capital formation and infrastructural development. Here comes the role of proper planning, prioritization and policy initiatives in the field of Urban Affairs and Employment.

9.2 As a matter of fact, as far as formulation of broad policies and their monitoring in the areas of housing, urban development, urban poverty alleviation, urban water supply and sanitation etc. is concerned, the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment play a coordinating & monitoring role and also support these programmes through central sector schemes, institutional finance and expertise. Furthermore, the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment is responsible for the construction and maintenance of Central Government buildings including residential accommodation, with the exception of those under the Ministries of Defence, Railways and Posts & Telegraphs. It is also responsible for the management of Central Government land/property, most of which is confined to Delhi and some of the metropolitan cities. These functions are discharged through the agencies of the Central Public Works Department which has field organisations spread all over the country and the Land and Development Office located in Delhi.

9.3 It has been observed by the Committee that out of the total Budget Estimates of Rs. 1464.01 crores presented this year (1995-96), the difference between the plan estimates and non-plan estimates is very disproportionate *i.e.* 1:3. The Budget provision provided for Administrative, organisation including assistance to local bodies/NGOs/specialised agencies has been on increase, as is shown below:—

1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
13,6736	255,5002	17,7945	316,2450	30,2217	364,5761	37,9833	417,0507

9.4 In view of the above, the Committee would like the Ministry to contain the non-plan expenditure as much as possible. Secondly, the Committee would like the Ministry to pay due attention to proper planning and prioritization in the field of Urban Affairs and Employment since it will facilitate not only efficiency and economy in expenditure in view of resource crunch, but will also ensure success of urban policies and programmes. There is a need to redefine the role of the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment in view of new economic realities so that the underprivileged sections of the society do not get marginalised.

ANNEXURE I

FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

A. Programme/Activity Classifications

(Rupees in thousands)

Sl. No.	Programme/Activity	Budget Estimates 1994-95			Revised Estimates 1994-95			Budget Estimates 1995-96		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Secretariat General Services	7000	60500	67500	7000	63800	63800	11000	69200	80200
2.	C.P.W.D.									
	(i) Direction Admn. and Deptt. Canteen	13000	1003400	1016400	15700	1022300	1038000	19000	1042800	1061800
	(ii) Training Institute for C.P.W.D.	15000	–	15000	12300	–	12300	15000	–	15000
	(iii) Construction									
	(a) Residential	–	61300	61300	–	70200	70200	–	51200	51200
	(b) Non-residential.	–	58500	58500	–	69200	69200	–	74300	74300
	(iv) Repairs of Buildings									
	(a) Residential	–	780300	780300	–	985500	985500	–	1040000	1040000
	(b) Non-residential	–	592000	592000	–	889600	889600	–	845000	845000
	(v) Lease Charges									
	(a) Residential	–	145800	145800	–	226200	226200	–	169700	169700
	(b) Non-residential	–	220000	220000	–	400000	400000	–	370000	370000
	(vi) Public Works Workshop (Non-residential)	–	5000	5000	–	5000	5000	–	4500	4500

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	(vii) Machinery & Equipment (Supplies and Repairs)									
	(a) Residential	–	400	400	–	400	400	–	400	400
	(b) Non-residential	–	53000	53000	–	53000	53000	–	53000	53000
	(viii) Furnishing (Residential)	–	22700	22700	–	25100	25100	–	36000	36000
	(ix) Suspense Stock & Misc. Work Advances	–	1190000	1190000	–	1190000	1190000	–	1190000	1190000
	(x) General Pool Accommodation									
	(a) Residential	500000	–	500000	518800	–	518800	400000	–	400000
	(b) Non-residential	95000	221000	316000	143400	221000	364400	130000	250000	380000
	(xi) Other than General Pool Accommodation									
	(a) Residential	135700	543200	678900	111800	538700	650500	153000	637600	790600
	(b) Non-residential	582100	730000	1312100	533700	980000	1513700	774200	801500	1575700
3.	Land & Development Office	–	12600	12600	–	12600	12600	–	13300	13300
4.	P.H.E. Training	8500	–	8500	7500	–	7500	8500	–	8500
5.	Monitoring & Management Information System	2500	–	2500	500	–	500	2500	–	2500
6.	Settlement of Counter. Guarantee claims—NBCC	–	–	–	1356700	1356700	–	–	–	–
7.	Research & Development. (Water Supply)	5000	–	5000	2500	–	2500	5000	–	5000
8.	N.B.O. including Rural Housing Wing & Research Survey Schemes	15800	7700	23500	15800	6000	21800	40000	7000	47000
9.	Estate Mangement (Directorate of Estates)	–	208400	208400	–	179800	179800	–	170000	170000
10.	Town & Country Planning Organisation	–	17500	17500	–	16500	16500	–	18300	18300

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11.	Research and Taining in Urban and Regional Plannning	25000	–	25000	25000	–	25000	27000	–	27000
12.	Research & Training for Municipal Employees	–	8100	8100	–	10100	10100	–	11400	11400
13.	UNCHS International Co-operation Activities (IYSH)	3000	3500	6500	3000	3200	6200	8000	3500	11500
14.	Grants-in-aid									
	(i) Rajghat Sammadhi Committee	–	4800	4800	–	5000	5000		5700	5700
	(ii) D.U.A.C.	–	3000	3000	–	5600	5600	–	4500	4500
	(iii) National Institute of Urban Affairs	–	5000	5000	–	5000	5000	–	5500	5500
	(iv) National Cooperative Housing Federation	1500	–	1500	1500	–	1500	1500	–	1500
15.	DP Colonies in WB	–	–	–	–	–	–	200000	–	200000
16.	Greater Bombay Development Scheme for improvement of Slums in Bombay	–	100	100	–	100	100	–	100	100
17.	Urban Basic Services for the poor	178000	–	178000	180000	–	180000	180000	–	180000
18.	Financing Housing Scheme for Central Govt. Employees through Housing Agencies	–	75000	75000	–	75000	75000	–	75000	75000
19.	Development of N.C.R.	250000	5000	255000	250000	5700	255700	400000	6000	406000
20.	Pilot Project on Solid Water Disposal near Airports	10000	–	10000	10000	–	1000	4500	–	4500
21.	Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns	250000	–	250000	250000	–	250000	250000	–	250000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
22.	Purchase and Supply of Stationery Stores	–	184000	184000	–	184000	184000	–	199400	199400
23.	Printing:									
	(i) Existing Govt. of India Presses	–	587000	587000	–	590700	590700	–	619400	619400
	(ii) Development and Expansion of Printing Presses	30000	30000	60000	30000	30000	60000	25000	30000	55000
	(iii) Direction & Admn. (Dte. of Printing) Deptt. Canteen	–	501200	501200	–	523300	523300	–	513500	513500
	(iv) Printing at Private Presses	–	3800	3800	–	3800	3800	–	4000	400
24.	Storage & Distribution of Forms	–	19900	19900	–	19900	19900	–	21000	21000
25.	Training of Apprentices Govt. of India Presses	–	4000	4000	–	4600	4600	–	5000	5000
26.	Deptt. of Publications	–	43800	43800	–	46400	46400	–	48600	48600
27.	Finance to Public Sector Companies(HUDCO, HDFC)									
	(i) Equity-Water Supply	70000	–	70000	70000	–	70000	80000	–	80000
	(ii) Equity-Housing	140000	–	140000	140000	–	140000	150000	–	150000
	(iii) Equity-Urban Devp– (iv)	30000	–	30000	30000	–	30000	30000	–	30000
	(v) Pass through assistance —OECF	10000	–	10000	500000	–	500000	25000	–	25000
	(vi) KFW- Pass through assistance	5000	–	5000	5000	–	5000	–	–	–

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	(vii) Housing Development Financing Corporation	5000	–	5000	30100	–	30100	–	–	–
28.	Support of Water Supply Schemes of major Cities	40000	–	40000	40000	–	40000	40000	–	40000
29.	Solid Waste Management near Airports	10000	–	10000	10000	–	10000	4500	–	4500
30.	Establishment of Gardens (President Estates)	–	600	600	–	600	600	–	700	700
31	Night Shelter Scheme	700	–	700	700	–	700	1000	–	1000
32.	Urban Transport Consortium	20000	–	20000	20000	–	20000	70000		70000
33.	Urban Mass Transit Corporation	200000	–	200000	200000	–	200000	20000	–	20000
34.	Nehru Rozagar Yojana PM's Integrate Urban	698000	–	698000	700000	–	700000	710000	–	710000
35.	Poverty Eradication Programme	–	–	–	–	–	–	1000000	–	1000000
36.	Low Cost sanitation	2580000	–	2580000	252000	–	252000	280000	–	280000
37.	Building Material and Technology Promotion Council	25000	–	25000	25000	–	25000	28000	–	28000
38.	Central govt. Employees Housing Welfare Orgn.	30000	1000	31000	30000	1000	31000	38000	1000	39000
39.	Extension of AUWSP	160000	–	160000	173500	–	173500	200000	–	200000
40.	Infrastructural Development of Mega Cities	749000	–	749000	750000	–	750000	840000	–	840000
	Total	4567800	7427200	11995000	5077800	9808800	14886600	6227200	8412900	14640100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B. Objectwise Classification										
01	Salaries	20620	1613616	1634236	23710	1630832	1654542	30064	1692305	1722369
02	Wages	120	1387	1507	70	1247	1317	150	1360	1510
03	Overtime Allowance	511	26317	26828	464	26137	26601	503	27073	27576
11	Domestic Travel Expenses	1511	23086	24597	1458	23444	24902	2069	23991	26060
12	Foreign Travel Expenses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	925	925
13	Office Expenses	2555	106987	109542	2510	14525	117035	3495	117029	120524
14	Rent, Rates & Taxes	–	535238	535238	–	766167	766167	–	666758	666758
16	Publications	200	27262	27462	250	28075	28325	200	29291	29491
20	Other Administrative Expenses	–	8500	8500	–	8420	8420	–	8100	8100
21	Supplies and Materials	–	705916	705916	–	728449	728449	–	730582	730582
27	Minor Works	–	1523135	1523135	–	2016214	2016214	–	2055131	2055131
28	Professional Services	17200	1046	18246	13500	2020	15520	66100	1115	67215
31	Grants-in-aids	1658200	28109	1686309	1673400	1389563	3062963	2995200	34615	3029815
32	Contributions	767100	5000	772100	767100	4700	771800	961500	5000	966500
34	Stipend	–	4000	4000	–	4600	4600	–	5000	5000
42	Lump sum Provision	–	600	600	–	625	625	–	650	650
43	Suspense	–	1190003	1190003	–	1190003	1190003	–	1190003	1190003
50	Other Charges	11583	10813	22396	11438	10313	21751	10919	10882	21801
52	Machinery and Equipment	42992	45332	88324	42941	47664	90605	39480	47165	86635
53	Major Works	1169878	1338945	2508823	1207735	1559133	2766868	1298420	1516072	2814492
54	Investments	440000	–	440000	440000	–	440000	280000	–	280000
55	Loans and Advances	250200	75000	325200	765300	75000	840300	354800	75000	429800
60	Other Capital Expenditures	169930	149323	319253	169324	173303	342627	184310	166263	350573
63	Inter Accounts Transfer	–	8285	8285	–	8564	8564	–	8450	8450
70	Recoveries	–	2544900	2544900	–	2544900	2544900	–	2565800	2565800

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Demand No. 79—Urban Development and Housing										
2052—Ministry of Urban Development		7000	60500	67500	7000	63800	70800	11000	69200	80200
2215—Water supply and Sanitations		444000	–	444000	444000	–	444000	538500	–	538500
2216—Housing		46000	1245800	1291800	46000	1481200	1527200	78500	1494300	1572800
2217—Urban Development		79300	38600	117900	63900	42900	106800	320500	45700	366200
3475—Other General Economic Services		588000	–	588000	576900	–	576900	11300	–	11300
3601—Grants-in-aid to State Govts.		268900	100	269000	1040900	100	1041000	2699000	100	2699100
3602—Grants-in-aid to U.T. Govt.s		8600	–	8600	8100	–	8100	7400	–	7400
4215—Capital outlay on Water Supply and Sanitation		110000	–	110000	110000	–	110000	80000	–	80000
4216—Capital outlay on Housing		805700	543200	1348900	800600	538700	1339300	713000	637600	1350600
4217—Capital outlay on Urban Development		1225000	–	1225000	480000	–	480000	450000	–	450000
6215—Loans for Water Supply and Sanitation		10000	–	10000	500000	–	500000	25000	–	25000
6216—Loans for Housing		10000	75000	85000	35100	75000	110100	–	75000	75000
7601—Loans and Advances to State Govt.		229100	–	229100	229100	–	229100	327800	–	327800
7602—Loans and Advances to UT Govt.		1100	–	1100	1100	–	1100	2000	–	2000
Total : Demand No. 79		3832700	1963200	5795900	4342700	2201700	6544400	5264000	2321900	7589900

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Demand No. 80—Public works										
2059—Public works		28000	3139300	3167300	28000	3646700	3677400	34000	3578600	3632600
4059—Capital outlay on Works		137200	951000	1088200	189600	1201000	1390600	259000	1051500	1310500
MH—4202—Capital Outlay on Education Sports, Art and Culture		131100	–	131100	93300	–	93300	95100	–	95100
MH—4210—Capital Outlay on Medical and Public health		96100	–	96100	130700	–	130700	200000	–	200000
MH—4250—Capital Outlay on Other Social Services		104000	–	104000	43400	–	43400	165600	–	165600
MH—4401—Capital Outlay on Crop Husbandry		10000	–	10000	16200	–	16200	10000	–	10000
MH—4403—Capital Outlay on Animal Husbandry		15500	–	15500	29600	–	29600	–	–	–
MH—4404—Capital Outlay on Dairy Development		5700	–	5700	7600	–	7600	–	–	–
MH—4885—Capital Outlay on Industries and Minerals		34000	–	34000	25100	–	25100	25000	–	25000
MH—5052—Capital Outlay on Shipping		55000	–	55000	26100	–	26100	70000	–	70000
MH—5425—Capital Outlay on Other Scientific and Environment Research		37000	–	37000	56000	–	56000	37000	–	37000
MH—5455—Capital Outlay on Meteorology		41500	–	41500	59500	–	59500	42500	–	42500
Total: Demands No. 80		705100	4090300	4795400	705100	6204400	6909500	738200	4650100	558830

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Demand No. 81—Stationery & Printing										
MH—2058—Stationery and Printing		–	1311400	1311400	–	1337100	1337100	–	1374800	1374800
MH—2202—General Education		–	32300	32000	–	35600	35600	–	36100	36100
MH—4058—Capital Outlay on Stationery and Printing*		30000	30000	60000	30000	30000	60000	25000	30000	55000
Total Demand No. 81		30000	1373700	1403700	30000	1402700	1432700	25000	1440900	1465900
Grand Total		4567800	7427200	11995000	5077800	7808800	14886600	6227720	8412900	1460100